Tomorrow, Labor Day, We shall close at I P. M.

# A FULL DAY'S SHOE SELLING In Half a Day!

We have lots to tell you about the advance fall shoe styles already in, but, tomorrow being a holiday, we realize that it will take special offerings to keep us busy. With this in mind we've prepared attractions that can't help making you come in crowds.

These specials from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. tomorrow:

Women's.

Men's.

## Echoes From Our Closing Sale.

39c.

50c.

95c.

Wm. Hahn & Co.'s Cor. 7th and K Sts. 3 Reliable Shoe Houses. 233 Pa. Ava. S. E.

Skulls of Ancient Peruvians Disclose Early Surgical Knowledge.

A Collection at the National Museum That Attracts the Attention of Professional Men-It Was Procured in 1893 by Dr. Manuel Antonio Muniz.

There has just been placed on exhibition at the National Museum a number of ancient Peruvian skulls, which exhibit evihaving been trephined, thus showing that that operation was in vogue among the prehistoric peoples of the land of the Incas.

This collection was acquired by the Museum in the following furious manner: During several years prior to 1893 Dr. Manuel Antonio Muniz, some time Sur-geon General of the Army of Peru, traveled extensively through the ancient lands of the Incas and made large collections from the huacais and scattered graves of disproves the supposition that the opera-the Andean valleys and the desiccated tion could be performed upon the body the Andean valleys and the desiccated Piedment zone, including from the Cordillera toward the Pacific Ocean. Lowland Peru is arid and even the rugged highlands fronting the Pacific receive but bination of conditions the air, and conseyear. In some of the places the ground is saline or nitrous. Accordingly organic matter buried in the earth is preserved in a manner hardly conceivable to those performed by means of a trephine, or an-Muniz's explorations were remarkably

neglected tombs of Peru by Dr. Muniz all sorts of implements, domestic utencostumery of skins and stuffs, and articles of adornment; and, last but not least, about a thousand skulls, nineteen of which were found to be trephined, several of them more than once.

Dr. Muniz attended the International Congress of Anthropology of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, for the purpose of exhibiting and describing the ties, over 50 per cent. trephined crania. He afterward attended the Pan-American Medical Congress in this city, and exhibted the collection informally. Still later he transferred custody of Prof. W J McGee, on behalf of the Bureau of American Ethnology. On his return to Lima, toward the en of 1893, Dr. Muniz had the misfortune to encounter a political movement, or, other words one of those revolutions which are by no means of rare occur-rence in South American countries. Before the uprising was at an end, his house was sacked and burned, his library and rich collections were destroyed, and he was exiled. Of all of the archaeclogic material brought together during trephined crania remains, and the energetic collector has insured the safety of this remnant by transferring it first to Bureau of American Ethnology, turn, has turned it over for public exhibition to the National Muse-

The antiquity of the delicate process of trephining, and its employment among primitive peoples, has been accounted for by the common need of such a method for mending the broken skulls, which must have been then very prevalent.

said a scientist, recently, while ount the class of offensive weapons used by the ancient Peruvians in their terrible conflicts, almost hand to hand, it will easily be comprehended that complex fracture of the skull, with depression of its bony dates, must have been very common inthrow stones of more or less round or irregular shape to great distances with high initial velocity by means of the sling; they were also armed with large wooder-clubs. splints of copper or stone were fastened. well as hatchets of both these matertals and of various forms.

"Without treating," continued the speaker, "of the order in which the different civilizations of ancient Peru were developed, I may merel; observe that it developed, I may merel; observe that it is certain the aborigines possessed advanced medical knowledge, making use of a magnificent flora, full today of secrets to us. They practiced massage, and could distinguish the various illnesses to which they were subject. Fragments of flint, sharpened to a point were used for bleeding and other operations. Lastly, they possessed a perfect process of mummification.

"It does not, therefore, appear so strange, after all, surgical science being so far advanced in prehistoric Peru, that on the presentation of a broken skull

\* ANTIQUITY OF TREPHINING they should attempt at first to extract the fragments of bone, to raise and draw on fragments of bone, to raise and draw out successively the sunken plates, to adjust the points, and, in a word, with their primitive instruments, as primitive as the brim. It was a law of the house, those of ancient Greece and Persia, to accomplish the linear readjustment of the edges of the fracture, forming a quadrangular or polygonal orifice. After this they could easily make the orifice circular or ellipsoidal, etc., by means of strong chisels or estiletes of copper, silver, or gold; or else by an instrument called 'turni,' which consisted of a blade,

straight or curved like a crescent. "How do we know that the operation was performed upon the owners of the skulls while they were living? It is not at all difficult to know whether the bone has been separated while the individual was living and whether he survived the operation; the length of time could even be determined approximately. There are histologic features disclosed by a magnifying glass which prove beyond a shad-ow of doubt the survival of the individual. Moreover, the veneration of the ancient Peruvions for their dead completely

tion from one of the bones of the skull. usually in the form of a circular button or rondelle. Ordinarily the operation is ular saw, supplemented by a few other instruments of simple character, including elevators, stout forceps, etc., together with the usual appliances for making and closing the attendant incisions in the In some cases the button is restored, either entire or broken up; in other instances it is replaced by a plate of silver or other substance; sometimes the aperture is left and covered only by the

By most practitioners tranhining is re garded as a serious or even desperate operation, and is resorted to only in grave cases. The mortality resulting from the operation is, according to reliable statis.

FOUR MORE BODIES FOUND.

Still Searching for Remains of the Trenton Victims.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—The efforts of those searching for the bodies of the persons who perished in the disaster to the City of Trenton were rewarded today by the recovery of four bodies, all of of Mrs. Matilda Cross, another that of that of Anna Herr. The fourth body was that of Miss Marian Ashmead, of 145 West

Rittenhouse Street, Germantown.

The body of Mrs. Cross, who was a daughter of ex-Magistrate Brown, was found at 2:30 o'clock, when Policemen Jolly and Samuels were dragging the river first made through clothing and jewelry found on the bedy, among the latter be-ing a watch with a photograph of the unfortunate woman's husband in the case Later Mr. Brown formally identified the

body as that of his daughter. Mrs. Matthews' body was found float ing in the river near Bridesburg. From was first thought to be that of Elizabeth Gillison or Nellie Ballantyne. At the morgue, however, J. W. Emsite, a nephew of Mrs. Matthews, formally identified it as that of his aunt. Mr. Matthews, who

has been prostrated since the disaster The third body, that of the younk we man, was picked up in the river off Wil-liams Street wharf, by the police tug liams Street wharf, by the police tug
Ashbridge. It was that of a woman about
twenty-three years old, wearing a white
waist, dark skirt, and with pink ribbon
about the neck and waist. On the breast
were three badges, and an initialed locket. On the left, hand was a three-stone
emerald ring. The body was thought to
be that of Anna Herr, of 135 Maplewood
Avenue, Germantown, and this later
proved to be the case. Identification was
first made through the jewelry, but subsequently the girl's father visited the
morgue and made the identification complete.

plete.
Miss Ashmead's body was picked up i

Mansions With Associations Dear to the American Heart.

Arlington, Mount Vernon, Monti-Best Known-Where Betty Washington Lived-Madison's Icchouse.

The historic mansions of Virginia, some of them adjacent to this city, have linked to them a chain of old associations dear to many Americans. Directly across the river, majestic on its beautiful wooded height, stands Arlington, the former home of the Custises, and the Lees. As is perhaps well known, the house was erected by George Washington Parke Custis, in 1802 on land that had been George Washington's. The massive portico is said to have been copied from that of the Temple of Theseus in Athens. The beautiful avenues and walks surrounding the building, are doubtless familiar to most people in this city.

There are many amusing stories told of the former life at Arlington. In 1831, Mary, the daughter of Washington Parke Custis, married Robert Ed-ward Lee, then a lieutenant in the United States army. The ceremony, which took place at Arlington, was performed by the Rev. William Meade, afterward a distinguished Bishop of the diocese of Virginia. On his way to the wedding he was caught in a heavy thunderstorm, which played such havoc with his clerical garb, that he was forced to borrow raiment from the bride's father. He being tall, and thin, and Mr. Custis short and stout, the effect of the change may be imagined. Indeed, the reverend gentleman was probably more anxious for the performance of the ceremony than anyone else and, after having got on his surplice could hardly be induced to remove that

vestment during the ensuing festivities, In those days wedding trips were unheard of, and the guests remained at Arlington for a week of follification. Every night, at the hour for retiring, the servants brought in the brimming punch bowl, which had been presented to George Washington by Colonel Fitzhugh, a former aide-de-camp. Inside was painted a ship, its hull resting in the bottom and its masts projecting to forced, to drink down to the hull. The old rooms, so bare and dismantled now, have, indeed, witnessed rare scenes of innocent revelry, and genuine and elegant hospitality.

Farther down, on the Virginia shore, is Mount Vernon. No need to descant on the interest and veneration attach-ing to this former abode of the "Father of His Country." The following exact from an old letter is a fitting tribute to

this beautiful place and its memories: "There is something pervading this particular spot which cannot be described; something in the surroundings that seems to exact a tribute of veneration to the memory of him whose residence here rendered these grounds hallowed in the hearts of his countrymen;

of Aesop's Fables, depicted in raised plaster, which is said to have been designed by George Washington, Similar ornamentation adorns the cellings in all the rooms. It was the work of an English soldier captured during the Revolution war and held as prisoner at Fredericksburg. Just as he completed his task he fell from the scaffold

and was instantly killed. Mary Washington, mother of George and Betty, lived in a small house near Kenmore. During a lingering illness she was brought through the fields to her daughter's more luxurious home, where she died.

While Thomas Jefferson was in Paris as Minister of the United States he wrote to a friend at home:

"I am savage enough to prefer the woods, the wilds, and the independence of Monticello to all the brilliant pleas ures of the gay metropolis of France. Monticello crowns the "little mountain" from which it takes its name, and overlooks the town of Charlottesville. The building of the fine old house was one whom have been identified. One is that of the chief tasks of Jefferson's life, and for years he devoted to it all the time Mrs. Alice E. Matthews, and the third and thought he could spare from his stirring public career. He was less than thirty years old, and was winning his first successes at the bar and in politics, when he drew the plans for Monticelle with his own hands. His birthplace at Shadwell, a few miles

away, had been burned to the ground. "Were none of my books saved?" Jefferson asked of the slave who was sent to inform him of the disaster. "No, Massa," was the answer, with a despondent look; "but," triumphantly, we saved your fiddle." This fiddle was always kept in the library at Monticello. The place was the scene of lavish entertainment in Jefferson's day, and, though the great statesman inherited one fortune and received another

as his wife's dowry, he died a poor man, About a score of miles from Monticello is Montpelier, the home of Jefferson's intimate friend and political assoclate, James Madison. The house is a somewhat imposing structure of stuccoed brick. Leading up to the stately portico is a fine avenue of spruce pines planted by Madison's own hands. Near by is a litle Dorle temple erected over an icehouse, which is hollowed out in the ground after the Virginia fashion. According to tradition, this was the first icehouse ever dug or even heard of in that section, and the negroes were greatly astonished when directed to fill it with ice early in the winter. Madlson heard of their criticisms from his foreman, who was especially skeptical. Railroad, causing a shock to the host of To overcome his doubts, Madison wagered an iced mint julep on the 4th of the following July against a fine turkey at Christmas. The story adds that on

HISTORIC VIRGINIA HOMES oak, is of such immense quanteer in a horse be placed beside it neither ears nor tail can be seen from the other was tested side of the tree. This fact was tested by President Hayes in 1878, when he and his Cabinet made a pilgrimage to the tomb of Madison.

Another feature of interest is th quaint garden, filled with damask roses, cello, and Montpelier Among the gilly flowers, and other old-fashioned plants, many planted by the hand of the famous Mrs. Dolly Madison. The neighborhood teems with traditions of her vivacity and beauty, as well as her wit in repartee. One story, however, tells of an occasion when she was literally without a reply. Black Hawk, the celebrated Indian chief, was on a visit to that it was disagreeable to her. "Then you can go into another room," replied the "Big Indian," as he gravely proceeded to light his pipe. Not far from the house rises a granite shaft, on which is cut this simple inscription:

MADISON, Born March 16, 1751. Died June 28, 1836.

By the side of the fourth President

lie the remains of his beloved wife. residence of the Walker family, but early in the past century passed into the hands of William Cabell Rives who enlarged and beautified it. Mr. Rives was Minister to France during the reign of Louis Philippe, and gave to his daughter, Mrs. Sigourney, the name of vidually, the author's profits on the five the French queen, her godmother. From this aunt, Amelie Rives Chanler, who now lives at Castle Hill, received

her name. On June 4, 1781, Tarleton and his British troops appeared at Castle Line to demand breakfast, and surprised several patriots seated at the table, several patriots seated at the table, several patriots seated at the table, said that two authors sold the right for a said that two authors sold the right for a two brothers of Governor Nelson. The stipulated amount. The lowest royalty former in attempting to escape was former in attempting to escape was pursued through the vineyard by a British soldier who shouted, Stop, formance. Those, therefore, whose good fortune has been associated with the three Frank, you know I could always beat you running!" He turned out to be an cess since the early autumn, and often old acquaintance and a relative.

States, is on the James River, some distance below Richmond. The house is eight rooms in length and only one in ity of growing rich beyond the dream of depth. To the right of the entrance is a dancing hall: to the left a dining room, from which a spiral staircase room, from which a spiral staircase contemplation of the new novelist's revewinds to the floor above. Each room nues. And it should be added that two opens upon the lawn, as do also the of these novels were published serially, narrow corridors which connect the for which separate payment was received.

A local tradition of Tyler records as form. an instance of his popularity among his own people that on one occasion when there were seven candidates for the Legislature from his district he received all but five of the votes police. Today per wrote to James G. Blaine, who was his old home is occupied by his son, D. then writing his "Twenty Years in Congress," that to the historian the publish-

### KANSAS BONDS REFUNDED.

The State Now Being Closely Covered by Eastern Investors.

disproves the supposition that the operation could be performed upon the body after death. All the skulls pertain to a period at least two hundred years anterior to the discovery of America by Columbus."

Trephining is a fairly common operation in modern surgery. It consist essentially in the removal of a small section from one of the bones of the skull. competition among the many firms that were represented by agents in the field. Since that time the State has been cancassed closely, both by agents from the East and by local firms handling bonds on commission, until there is hardly an optional township issue that has not been

About the only opportunity now for bond investment comes from the occa-sional issue that becomes through lapse of time optional, or in new issues. Several new issues were made early in the year, but the dry weather has caused a esitancy that has made the people refuse to indulge in bond-voting. A law to refund certain bonds with the "attached coupons," but this opened so wide a field for the increase of indebtedness that the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional, and put a stop to the issue of many new series which were projected.

The State school fund, which holds about \$1,00,000 of Kansas bonds, is the oser by about \$100,000 from investment in western Kansas bonds token during th in western kansag conds trace during the boom days. Issues were made then that were not warranted by the development of the country. They were for every pos-sible purpose, from the building of a sugar mil' where there was no cane to the erection of water-power plants where there was no water. The countles lost population and wealth and defaulted in their bonds. At the present time, the fund contains \$30,00 in bonds from those sections which are in default. Of these some will be paid when the counties are never be paid. While the Eastern hold-ers, losers to a yet greater degree, may compromise on their bonds, the State has no such provision, as the constitution says that the school fund shall not be dimin-ished. It is probable that there will be some provision for changing this to al-low of a revision of the securities. The amount in default has be-n reduced in the last two years about \$490,000, and many counties are willing to compromise, if there is an opportunity. The method by which compromises are accomplished is to release the old bonds

The method by which compromises are accompilated is to release the old bonds and take from the counties new issues at a reduced rate of interest, and for an amount that the property valuation indicates can be met. In some instances, with westers Kansas towns, the principal has been reduced one-half, and the interest rate cut from 7 per cent to 5. Then the bonds become worth their face value and will be paid.

The existence of the school fund has

will be paid; se existence of the school fund has n of great benefit to the State, in that

Information has fust reached here from Houston, Tex., of the death of George A. Quinian, Vice President and General Man-ager of the Texas Central and Houston friends of that gentleman in this city, where he has passed many seasons. Mr. where he mas passed many seasons all Quinlan was a Confederate officer whe distinguished himself open the battlefield, and was one of the plomeer railway men of the Lone Star State. No one stood higher than he in the estimation of the community in which he resided. Two at Christmas. The story adds that on the first and was one of the pioneer railway men of the says. But these who of the Lone Star State. No one stood higher than he in the estimation of the company.

The glory of Montpelter is in its magnificent trees. One of them, a giant of the pioneer railway men of the lone Star State. No one stood of the lone Star State these who of the Lone Star State. No one stood of the lone Star State. No one stood of the lone Star State these who of the lone Star State the sail these who of the lone Star State these who of the lone Star State the sail these who of the lone Star State the sail these who the lefter of the Company.

When the subject was referred to J. P. Who the subject was referred to J. P. When the subject was referred to J. P. When the subject was referred to J. P. Wh

### oak, is of such immense diameter that PROFITS OF NEW AUTHORS.

Fortunes Reaped by the Writers of Popular Novels.

One-eighth of the Population Reading Current Fiction-Addition to Gains From Dramatization-Small Literary Rewards of the Past.

Whoever will give a few moments' consideration to the several large outputs an-nounced by the publishers of certain popular novels must, by the mere process the country's great industries the last the "Great Father." He took out a pipe and a half has been the manufacture and filled it; but before lighting it he of fiction. One novel, it is stated, has turned to Mrs. Madison and asked ber if she objected to smoke. Si admitted that it was disagreeable to ber "then larity, swell the grand total to 1,485,000 volumes. There have been also two or three other novels which have reached about 200,000 buyers. Then, the usual annual supply of editions of \$,000 and 10,-000, from novelists whose readers have been selected during a slow growth of modest success, increases the entire product to an approximate of 2,000,000. The expert statistician usually allows five readers, at least, to every purchaser of a book or a periodical. Hence, it may be taken for granted that these novels have Castle Hill, in the county of Albe-occupied the attention, more or less, of marle, was built in 1764. It was the old ten million persons, or, that is to say, one-eighth of the entire population of the United States.

The profits which the authors have received from these sales, taken collectively, it is believed by those who know pretty well what they affirm, have amounted to not less than \$38,500. Indisales will stand at present about as fol-lows: \$75,000, \$45,000, \$39,000, \$34,000, and \$30, 000. Four of these novels have been dram-atized and are now presented on the stage. With one exception the publishers cent of the gross receipts of every perdd acquaintance and a relative.

Sherwood Forest, the home of John thousand dollars a week, will have re-Tyler, tenth President of the United | ceived between four and five hundred dollars every seven days from the theatrical manager. Old Dr. Johnson's notion that avarice" may be suggested in comparison with the idea of wealth aroused by the before they were brought out in book

The author and the publisher of the

novel that has met with such unexampled favor are at the present time enjoying

the most agreeable frame of mind. About eighteen years ago the late Joseph Harer came to the door and took off his hat. will be detained cooling himself in the ante-room, while the publisher holds his hat is his hand and awaits the arrival of TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 21.—The bond the novelist, especially the historical novelist. The profit on that kind of ficbook. The others who followed with suc cess in the wake of that nevel are al-ready counting substantial returns from their next productions. Should the next offerings prove much less attractive, it is believed, even in that event, that the financial return will be at the lowest one-fourth of the first harvest. These new authors, therefore—quite unknown to the public until recently—will have acquired in money what the majority of those who toil in one occupation or another might be glad to consider independent fortunes. The writing of novels, as it can just now be viewed and reviewed, may be pointed out as a new profession with lucrative inducements for the young and ambitious. Up to almost the lust moments of the nineteenth century the writing of books of all sorts, unless it might be school books, was held a beggarly business for anyone in this country. Oliver Wendell Holmes declared, not very many years ago, that all the authors were as poor as church-mice. But the optimist among the publishers asserts now that the present is only the dawn of the prosperity to come. He explains that a new constituency of book readers has been discovered or created. Hundreds of thousands have been entired to buy and read a book by the vogue these new rovels have produced, who will naturally crave additional literary stimulus. As time advances many of these readers, still the younger half of the population, may acquire a riper taste, and not only read novels, but even poetry. It is in the warm sunshine which radiates the vision of this genial publisher that the next new author should endeavor to bask.

The surprise experienced by the sudden turn of fortune in the new author's favor incites, naturally, perhaps, some comparison with the best of the good luck, from a monetary point of view, that has fallen in the author's way in the past. Until recently financial successes from books by American writers have been few and very far between. It will be recalled easily that the first decided successes was brought to past with the past. Until recently financial successes from books by American writers have been few and very far between. It will be re their next productions. Should the next offerings prove much less attractive is believed, even in that event, that the

"A Prince of the House of David," a semireligious fiction by a Dr. Ingraham. Another similar success was Edmund Kirk's
"Among the Pines." The real-moneywinner, however, in the wake of Mra.
Stowe, was Mark Twain, with "Innocents
Abroad," in 1888. More than 190,000 copies
of that book were seld by subscription.
No one was heard from sgain as a fortum-maker with one book during the next
dozen years. Then, in the spring of 1880,
Judge Tourgee caught popularity with "A
Fool's Errand," his story of life in the
South while reconstruction was going on.
So proneunced was the demand for the
book that the publishers kept presses at
work in New York and Boston day and
night for several weeks. The sale reached 100,000, and the author was said to be
\$20,000 richer by the success.

The sale of the novels by the Rev. E.
P. Roe next attracted attention among
the publishers. Aithough there never
was any necessity to overwork the presses
to supply the demand, there was a steady
call for all he wrote, and his income,
reaching as much as \$15,000 a year, made
him a marked mun in the eyes of those
observing authors and their rewards. Mrs.
Amella E. Barr was another who also
became a person of nate in the same respect, after she publisher's rowards in those
years were not professional authors, it
was left to James G. Blaine, with "Twentry Years in Congress," to carn \$50,600;

## Slaughtering SUMMER SHOES.

Mouday morning we continue the final clean-up sale of Summer shoes, most of which can be worn until late in the fall. All are to be sacrificed without regard to cost. Auction prices, fire sale prices, assignee sale prices are all discounted by these genuine bargains in the swellest and finest footwear. Get in Monday and pick out your size.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Women's \$2.50 Oxfords, \$1.50. Most all sizes. Beautiful soft leather—guaranteed for comfort—go in the sale Monday at \$1.50.

All Women's \$3 Oxfords, \$1.98. (Excepting only Jenness Miller). Elegant footwear, hand-turned and sewed, patent and self tips, go in the sale Monday at \$1.98.

Women's \$4 Patent Leathers, \$2.49. Those swell patent vici kid Oxfords, warranted not to break, go in the sale Monday at \$2.49.

Big Lot Men's Shoes at \$2.

Going to finish these up in a day, if possible—high and low tan shoes, H. S. & H. and other famous makes, go in the Sale Monday at \$2.

Women's Shoes at \$1. Balance of the women's high button spring heel tan shoes go in the sale Monday at \$1.

Fall Shoes Are Pouring In. H. S. & H. for men, \$3—Hu-man-ic Shoes for men, \$4, and Jenness Miller Shoes for ladies at \$3.50—all

which we control exclusively, and many other novel-

ties in fall footwear. One elegant new line of Women's Box Calf Rainy Day Boots, in regular and extra 10-in. top, for walking skirts; \$3.50 value—special introduc-

A new ideal walking shoe for women-light weight and extremely swell and becoming-genuine hand weit-glad to show you Monday.

CROCKER'S, Shoes Shined Free. Ave.

\*

With the single exception of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," no work of fiction by an American writer ever equaled that in popular demand until the present cycle of octava-agant popularity came in. It brought wealth to General Wallace. Between the year of the first publication of "Ben Hurand that of "Duvid Harum" there was more than a decade. Reviewing these rare literary successes the past fifty years the fact seems to be made prominent that they have occurred once in twenty and next once in twelve years.

All these very glaring achievements in gaining riches by the writing of books make conspicuous the failure of such authors as Emerson. Hawthorne, Prescott, Motley, Lowell, Longtellow, Bryant, Whittier, and Holmes. When Hawthorne had gathered in \$1,800 as a portion of his return from the great success of "The Scarlet Letter" he wrote to his friend, Albert Pike, that he was then better off than ever before, and he desired to purchase a house in some quilet locality. Emerson's chief income was from his lectures during the whiter months and property belonging to his wife. Prescott and Motley inherited fortunes. Their histories cost them one-third as much in actual cash investment as either received from copyright payment during his life. None of Lowell's books ever brought him any return in money of sufficient magnitude to mention. The executors of Longfellow's will estimated that such literary property as he left-plates, copyrights, etc.—should be scheduled in the inventory of his estate at the value of \$50,000. James Parton, considering in 185 the income of a professional man of letters and writer of popular books, believed that \$7,000 a year was about the correct estimate. That amount was perhaps his own yearly averof popular books, believed that \$7,000 a year was about the correct estimate. That amount was perhaps his own yearly average. Robert Bonner paid him \$6,000 a year for his one article a week contributed to the "Ledger." Since Mr. Parton's time, however, there have been at least three steady-going novelists and men of letters who have done, it is declared, somewhat better. Their average earnings are put at \$10,000. Their novels, when published first as serials in the magazines, bring them about \$7,000.

### ANOTHER BETHLEHEM PLANT. A Steel Deal for 87,500,000 Now

Practically Under Way. JERSEY CITY, Aug. 31.-Confirmation of the recent announcement that capital-ists are about to develop the great Hackensack meadows by the establishment of a large shipbuilding plant, immense docks, and possibly a belt-line railroad, which will connect with all the trunk lines now entering Jersey City and Hobo-

The Hackensack mendows will be the site of a great stipbuilding plant, the location being considered particularly suited to such an enterprise. Large amounts will be expended to deepen the Hackensack River and Newark Bay, and the Government is expected to back up this part of the enterprise with liberal appropriations. The railreads with which Mr. Morgan is identified will utilize that part of the 5.55 acres not needed by the Bethlehen company for yards and shops.

The Pike property, which belongs to a single estate, is said to be included in the land embraced in the mortgage.

Although there are laws acres along the meadows available for manufacturing purposes, it is believed that the 5.55 arres mentioned is all that the Bethlehem Company has acquired. Had there been negotiations with many different owners the scheme would have become known before this time.

It is understood that the Pike property was bought recently by a Philadelphia syndicate, the members of which are friendly to Drexi & Co. It was their intention in turn is over to third parties, and the impression is that the land in question, embracing ten miles of water front, has been turned over to the Bethlehem Company.

When the subject was referred to J. P. Morgan yesterday at his office he sent word that he knew nothing about it.

which is reached by an iron ladder, are all the levers and handles for working the machinery which moves the boat tion. Above the two manholes, one communicating outside with a narrow plat-form of latticework raised about thirty centimetres (eleven inches) above the bull is free to pass; the other with the conning tower, which itself has also a manole communicating with the outer air, besides three small glass scuttles all of

the inside. "When the Minister of War had embarked on the Morse, orders were given to get under way, and she proceeded from the dockyard basin out into the harbor. A considerable sea was running outside docks, and possibly a belt-line railroad, which will connect with all the trunk lines now estering Jersey City and Hoboken, was furnished yesterday when a mortgage for \$7.500,000 by the Bethlehem Steel Company was filed with the register of Hudson County, N. J.

The securities deposited under the mortgage include \$5.55 acres of lund on the Hackensack meadows. An important feature of the big Anglo-American steel deal is thus brought to light.

The prime mover in the scheme is reported to be J. Pierpont Morgan. The railroads in which Mr. Morgan is interested, including the Jersey Central, Reading, and Erie, will before long want a large amount of terminal property near Jersey City and the Hackensack meadow lands will meet the requirements. Should these roads desire to build more grain elevators the meadow lands will be cheaper for this purpose than land along the North River.

It was said on trustworthy authority, in spite of denials, that the Bethlehem-Vickers Maxim deal would go through and that the details of the big combination had already been agreed upon. It is said that the company will build another big steel plant in addition to the one at Bethlehem, to be used chiefly for the manufacture of armor plate. This plant may be located in Pennsylvania, within easy reach of the mining district.

The Hackensack meadows will be the site of a great shipbuilding plant, the location being considered particularly suited to such an enterprise. Large amounts will be expended to deepen the Hackensack for the experise of the mining district.

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even with all the ballast tanks full.

"Orders had been given to remain a quarter of an been given to remain at the expiration of the time pumps are set in motion and the water was forced out of the ballast tank and the Morse commenced to rise. The coming tower and the small platform emerge, and the manholes are opened. No commetten takes place at the entry of the external air, and no inconvenience has been felt by those on board during the dive, the act of breathing being as free and regular as in the open air. Trials to ascertain the habitability of the Morse had already been made, and she has remained for eight hours under water, the crew experiencing no difficulty